NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

rrival of the Steamships McClellan and George Cromwell.

imppression of the New Orleans Delta.

8 REISSUE UNDER OTHER AUSPICES.

of a Crevasse in New Orleans,

sect. It was thought, however, that the editors seated because of an article on the impolicy of exhectapured portions of the South from the prior the President's proclamation. It was surmised in that the French Consul and Reverdy Johnson need General Banks to take the step he had taken, ag of military moment had transpired, were runnys that the robels had attacked the blockaders, after the fashion of Galveston; but definite was known, rooklyn and the Solota were blockading Galveston, was no knowment of General Banks' forces, as some discontent among the troops, growing so unwillingness of white officers to be placed on relations with black officers.

was a report from Galveston that the frigate of was aground in eleven feet of water.

NEW ORLHANS, LA., Fob. 12, 1883. -Its Change of Name and New Corps of ant Army Orders-Escape of Secesh

the public were rather attonished on Monday morning fearning that the Delta was suppressed by order of noral Baoks. That a paper so unmistakeably and unimpromisingly in favor of the Union, and the official per, moreover, should be ordered to suspend publicate, was a general marvel. The wags among the secesaints seized on the occasion to get up a serry joke—to to that the present commanding general is a secession—at heart, and that, therefore, he suspended the Delta its devotion to the Union. The paper resamed publication the same afternoon, however, with the following neouccement:—

rkmen employed upon the saper. The former editorial incetted has consed.

As Oblean, Fob. 9, 1863.

As the Bette is never published on Monday mornings, are really was no break in the publication. The other angements spoken of have been completed. The paper to be published in future, commencing on Sunday training next, under the same of the Era. It will be concited jointly by Levelmint Colonel Alfred C. Hills (forerly connected with the New York Econing Part, and to came as here with General Banks' army corpe) and . Albert G. Hills, of the Boston Fost. Colonel Hills held aummission as captain in a New York regiment of the my of the Potonae. He was through the whole of the mysign, ending with the seven days fighting, which minated with the battle of Malvern Hills. He is as icient with the pen as with the sword, and there is ery certainty that with him the Delta will lose none of reputation. Hr. Albert G. Hills I am not so well acainted with; but he is well spoken of among newspaper so, and no doubt he will be an officient colleague of the lonel. Though nearly so much alike in name, the two nelements are in no west related to each other. Early in the beginning of the year I mentioned the fact the colored people's proposed celebration of the Presint's emancipation, which was to have taken place on my Year's day, having been restponed thit the six of many, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, consequence of a colored parson, to when some two ogsand dollars in collections had been entrusted, having ited off with the pelf. It seems that the needful could the more pretentions affair, at an early day.

The following important orders have been issued—

Headquarries, Department or this General collections had been entrusted.

GENERAL ORDERS—SO, 16.

HENDELSKIEN, DOFASTRINKT OF THE GRIEF,
NEW GRIEFAN, Phys. 1.

I. All prisoners of war in this department, taken from the
emy, and new on parole, and who have not taken the
th of allegiance, will report on Friday, the 28th Inta. to
o olock F. M., at the foot of Canal street, in this city, for
seage, via Baton Rouge, through the lines, under flag of several Marsian's office. It is seen a vicet. In time to be gistered.
Officers of the United States having Confederate prisoners war in custody will ferenced them to this city under ard, in time for registration and passage on transport, as one provided. Orders So. 16, of lancary 16, 1865, from War Department, Adjustant to menal's office, the following officers and men are frederior daily applications of a recommendation of the states of officers, emission men and complete the following of the States of Thorses, that was a men and complete the states of th

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Major General Foster arrived here this morning from

Washington on the steamship S. R. Spaulding.

The United States gunboat Sacramento, Captain Boggs

The Virginia Legislature will overrule Governor Letcher in his late attempt at retaliation in imprisoning United States officers, and will transfer to the rebel authorities, where it properly belongs under the cartel, all matter connected with the exchange of prisoners.

It is now quite certain that the rebel Congress will overrule Mr. Jeff. Davis in his retaliatory proclamation nd message, and exchanges will go on as heretofore under the cartel Arrangements for the exchange of civi-

The War in the Southwest.

LOCKVILLE, Feb. 20, 1863 It is reported that the rebei Colonels Tucker, Schewait and White, with from six hundred to one thousand mounted men, have crossed the Cumberland at Mill Spring, and are bound northward.

crossing the Comberland river are not credited at head-

It is reported at Memphis that four thousand rebels are within six miles of the Charleston Railroad. The towboat Hercules was burned by guerillas on Tees-

day last, just above Memphis.

Personal Intelligence. THE RECENT SCENE AT A PARTY ON FIFTH AVENUE. The inte affair in which a young English nobleman was a leading character has produced quite a screation in town. All sorts of reports are in circulation; but the

real facts seem to be these:—
The Marquis of Hartington, who is a son of the Duke of Devonshire, was one of the invited guests at the party mentioned in our first account of the affair. On his ar-rival with his friend Colonel Loslie he was received by the mentioned in our first account of the affair. Of his arrival with his friend Colonel Louis he was received by the host, and was then introduced to many of the guests, none of whom noticed any badge of any sort on his breast or any part of his coat. During the evening, and while the laddes were still in domino, a lady then and still in known to him came up and pinned the badge on his cost, asking him to keep it there. He, looking upon it as an innecent jest, took her arm and walked from the feet of the staircase across one room. There he was met by his friend Colonel Leslie, who, upon seeing the necession badge upon his breast, asked him to take it off, as it was not comme if fout to wear it unless every one understood how it came there. The Marquis immediately removed it, notwithstanding the extreaties of the fair joker to keep it there. She then left him, and, while walking with another lady, a gentieman who had seen the badge before on his cont and supposed it still to be there, pushed up against him, when they exchanged a few words, and there the matter ended for the night. The next morning the matter was satisfactorily explained between the parties interested.

It will appear from these facts that the inferences drawn from this occurrence in some of the public prints are inferenced. It is shown that the Marquis did not wear the objectionable badge on his arrival, and that it had been removed at the suggestion of his own friend before the party whose patriotism exhibited itself on that occasion had take upon himself to correct a supposed insult to the host.

the host.

Major General Butler and staff arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel lant evening.

A. McDowell and W. R. Hynes, of St. Logis; John N. Francis and A. Pempeter, of Providence; George Trott George Harding, William Weish, R. Gerhard, E. Sarnall and A. Brower, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

tropolitan Hitel.

Chevalier Hulsoman, Austrian Minister to the United States. Hon. O. P. Chandler, of Vermoot; Pr. Jewett, of New Haven; J. P. Bradley, of Beston; R. N. Rice, of Change; G. Goosrich, of New Orleans; William Massn, of Taunton: John F. Seymour, of Utica, P. A. Moore of Troy; T. Colt, of Pittofield, and C. P. Weod, of Auburn, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEWS FROM THE BAH AMAS.

Our Nassau Correspondence. Names, N. P., Feb. 7, 1865 eer Ordo Safely in Port when She was Re w Destroyed—Captain Maffe at Governmen as Destroyed—Captain Maffic at troops and Hill Ship Anchored with British War Vessels—Imprisoned for Taking Union Vessels Over the —Deadly Use of Robel Revolvers—Cargoes from

England for the South, &c.
The steamship British Queen arrived from New York afternoon, bringing dates from that city to the 2d The greatest news noised about was the reported Oreto, which created a sensation. Upon reading the ac-

re.
ANGLO-REBEL TRADERS AT LIVERPOOL.
[From the Nassau Guardia, Feb. 7.
to following vessels were ionding at Laverpool on
ult, for Nassau.—Georgina (steamship), Ratsbeek; Iris, McAlister; Specula

January. She had studied navigation on the voyage with her husband, and, having assumed command, sailed for St. Thomas till abe spoke a French vessel, which gave her the right course. She made Tortola, one of the Virgin islands, to the windward of St. Thomas, when she was piloted by negroes to St. Thomas, where she arrived on the 17th uit, and placed her in the hands of John T. Edgar, United States Consul, who put the master, mate and five scamen on board the United States steamer Alabama.

THE ORDER OF GENERAL WOOL EXPRESSION AREA AND AND STORES OF STORES the stores of the city, with a view to ascertaining the number of arms and the quantity of ammunition in the possession of storekeepers, caused no little excitement yeaterday among our cityrens, and gave rise to a great many silly rumors and speculations. As we stated, the proceeding seems to have originated with Major General Wool—at least such is Mr. Kennedy's explanation—but there are others who pretend that it is an idea of Governor Seymour, who is represented as being asxious to obtain information on the above subject. Those who hold the latter opinion do not furnish any reason for their pequian belief, or explain why the Governor about his upon such an original confidential agent as Superintendent kennedy to carry out his project. The truth is, undoubtedly, as Mr. Kennedy himself says, that General Wool is the father of the idea, and doubtless understands himself why he has seen fit to adopt such a pelicy. In justice to the Police Superintendent it should be said that he donies having given the offensive matriculations which come of the papers report him as having issued. It appears that the police were merely ordered to visit the stores for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of government gues and ammunition in the possession of storekeepers. If in any case the individual members of the force oversiepped the letter of their instructions, Mr. Kennedy claims he should not be held responsible therefor. No orders, it appears, were givented interfere with the private property of storekeepers in arms and ammunitation. So much in justification of Superintendent Kennedy. On the other hand, if government property alone was the object of the search, the issuing of instructions to heep properting what belonged to the government Mr. Kennedy does not explain, while he assets that the police were cantioned to be as delicar as possible in their investigations. We are bound, however, to accept Mr. Kennedy explaination, although it was given while that official was evidently laboring under the highest state of sectle the stores of the city, with a view to ascertain-ing the number of arms and the quantity of am-

Superintendent of Lands and Places, who, it will be re-membered, was killed at a late fire, will hold a meeting at the Hone House this evening in furtherance of the ob-ject of their organization. Aiderman Frank Boole is chair-man of the committee. It is said that several thousand dollars have aiready been collected, and it is expected that at the meeting to night a large additional sum will be realized.

The Fers Crustone of January 30 does not contain a word about the above, which I take from the slip printed has suspenders, which he had first fastened about his commandant of Vera Crus, relating to some longistic very last ve

ARRIVAL OF THE EAGLE.

Important from Havana and Mexico.

THE FRENCE DEFEAT AT TAMPICO.

CAPTURE OF THREE FRENCH SHIPS.

Cannon Left in the Hands of the Mexicans.

ALMONTE'S PRONUNCIAMIENTO,

The United States mail steamship Fagie, Capt. Adams oft Havana on the 15th of February, in the even-

ng, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

family independent, and saying that "this war was brought on entirely on account of his claims, and that when the Emperor Napoteon received the despatch announcing the defeat of the French at Puebla he threw it into Eugenie's iap, saying, "it is all your fault."

The magnificent Itolian Opera troope, under Max Maretzek, arrived by this steamer.

Our Havana Correspondence.

Defeat of the Mench at Iampico-A War Steamer and Two Transports Captured by the Mexicans-Encounters at Altamira and Other Places-General Almonte's Latest Pro

clamation, de., de. We have had no important news from Mexico beyone Conway a few days since, with dates to the 1st inst. The extraordinary news published in the HERALD of the 30th ult., although it went from Havana, has not been con firmed in the slightest particular, so far at least as I have

een or been able to ascertain.

The news of the bombardment of Acapulco was received and published by you on the 27th ult., some little time before we heard of it, and it is quite likely you may have also received before this the news of the French de-feat at Tampico, which I now send you, and which is, as I have said, the only item of importance from Mexico received for some time. You will find the facts detailed

in the following OFFICIAL DESPATCH. ARMY OF TAMAZINAS AND LA HEASTREA, TAMPRO, Jan. 22, 1863.

In the following

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

ARMY OF TAMALLIPAS AND LA REASTES.,
GENERAL-IN-CRIEF :—

In conformity with, what had been formerly ordered relative to opposing the enemy on undertaking to disembark, I directed that a force—composed of one hundred intantry of the First battalion of the State, two hundred intantry of the First battalion of the State, two hundred intantry of the First battalion of the State, two hundred intantry of the First battalion of the State, two hundred incomes and two rided pieces of artillery, all under the orders of the citizen Colonel Rafael de la Garza—should march to the bur of this port, where the enemy was, in order to make a reconnoissance, which was effected on the 26th of the present month without anything having occurred beyond some infantry firing on both sides, which lasted some time.

On the following day (Zist) Colonel Garza returned to the bar with the same force, and, after a few discharges from our artillery on the war steamer and gunboats which the enemy had there to protect the infantry, the steamer attempted to leave; but, owing to ber surry and the brisk fire maintained by us, she crounded in the channel of the bar. To day she remains in the same position, and, in order to accomplish here complete destruction, our artillery, stationed there beforehand, reopened the squadron outside the harbor, and which, doubtless, came to protect and saw her from the danger in which she was placed.

All their stampts were in vain; for, notwithstanding they directed all the fire of their artillery against our forces, the steamer remained completely forces of cannon with which she was a small schooner laden with war material, a large vessel filled with provisions, and ano

without having effected his oppect.

"On the following day he returned with a larger force, when Citizen Pavon retired, posting himself strengly in Tampico Alte, at which town he determined to rease the esemy. The latter reached l'eleib Viejo, earged at the reverse he had sustained the previous day; but there was nothing for him to do. He then went in search of Pavon, but, after having reconnoitered the position heid by the latter, withdrew towards Tampico without firing a shot."

That certainly does not amount to much Here is the other, which does not differ much in point of impertance.—

On the 18th December the enemy left Tampico, going towards Altamira, with five hundred Fronch and fifty traitors. Colonel Fernandez Garcia abundened the place for want of sufficient force, constantly harassing the one my's advance. On the 21st time enemy moved along the rising ground of Real, and our forces, under Citizens Capistran and Fernandez Garcia, to the number of two hundred cavalry, placed in ambuscade, threw him into disorder during the moment of surprise. This over, the Merican forces retired after a sustained fire, intended to prevent the cavalry from manoenvering, and the enemy did the same, also evacuating Altamira.

To-day our forces are again in Altamira. These at headquarters amount to eight hundred and fifty cavalry, and more than five hundred intended and fifty cavalry, and more than a thousand citizens will outdithenselves under the banner of the country. This result, which will reflect so much know on the sons of Tamanhas, in due to the efforts of Colonel Fernandez, Garcia and the patriotism of the people.

In the encounter at Pueblo Viejo the enemy had three killed and twenty wounded, Colonel Pavon locing threewounded, in that at Altamira we had four killed and seventeen wounded.

The very latest from Merico, up to the moment of writing its Pavon locing threewounders.

wounded. In that at Altamira we had four killed and seventeen wounded.

The very latest from Mexico, up to the moment of writing, is a French transport, arrived day before yester day, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 6th. The new brought by this vessel amounts to nothing; nevertheless the rumer of the rout of the French at Puebla prevails more or less. In consequence of this rumer I have taken particular pains to ascertain what ground there might be for it, and I am satisfied there is none. Let others tell you a different story if they choose: I know that my sources of information are not inferior to any.

I append herewith Aimonte's proclamation.—

MANDERS OF THE SERRAL OF DIVISION, DON PLAN NEFO-MICKNO ALMONTE, TO HIS COLNERMENS.

MEXICANS—It is now more than eight months since I announced to you, from Cordova, my arrival in the republic and the object with which I came. During the time which has elapsed you will have been able to convince yourselves, I doubt not, of the truth of what I told you when I said that European intervention in Mexico had no other object than to insure independence, to put an end to the civil war and contribute to the establishment of order, morality and a solid government, leaving to the Mexicans the choice of the form that might best suit them.

Some of my countrymen believed that the better to

Nexicans the choice of the form that might best suit them.

Some of my countrymen believed that the better to secure the object of so grand an idea, the establishment of a provisional government would be proper, which would serve as a common centre to the well-intentioned Mexicans, who might desire to accept the intervention, be they of what party seever; and with that view the plan of Cordova was proclaimed, which was subsequently seconded in Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, the liste of Carmen and other important towns. General Gaivez, with his brigade, presently attached himself to that plan, as did likewise Colonel Lopez with his corps; and the Mexican army, the defender of order, confirmed it also by coming to place itself under my orders, under the leadership of the distinguished general of division, hon Leonardo Marquez Generals Bon Tomas Mejia, in the State of Queretaro Bon Manuel Lozada, in that of Jaisece Don Manuel Montano, in that of Puebla; Bon Felipe Chaoon, in that of Mexico, and Sually, the chiefs of guerillas, more or less numerous, such as those of Colonel Galvan, in Milpa Alta. Colonet Nayarrete, in the Monta de na Crucez, Colonel Jimenes, in the Ro Frier and, in fine, those of Canano, Ruiz, Jesna Ramirez, Arguelles and Coune Gonzalez, at various points.

Unfortunately, the irreconcitable epemies of Mexico

to the intervention, might compromise in its foreign relations the government which had remained charged
with carrying out, the object of the London convention.
It was my duty, therefore, convinced as I am of the necessity of smoothing the way to intervention for the sake
of my country, to shandon the title of Suprous Chief, adinterior, of the nation, which the pian of Cordova had conferred on me. And hence it is that I made no objection
to the fact that his Excellency the General in Chief of the
expeditionary army of Mexico ignored that title.
Consequently, since his arrival in the republic, I have
ceased using it, and have returned to the position in which
I was when if first addressed you from Cordova, isling
you that, a stranger to the bloody strife which for so
many years had desolated our beautiful country, I did not
come to exercise vengoance, nor to serve as an instrument to any party, but to co operate, with all rossible
means, in reconciling our brethren. Animated, then, by
those same sentiments, I shall still continue under the
shelter of the French army, as every Mexican may who
has accepted or may accept the intervention.

I have deemed it proper to make this frank declaration to you to prevent your being surprised by
restless spirite who judge of others by their own
perverse and selfish instincts, and who in these
latter days-efforts have been made to make their intriguers,
like themselves, believe that I pretended to reassume the
title of supreme Chief of the nation, which I only accepted
temporarily, until the complicated situation in which the
republic was when I came here might be ameliorated.
Your neglew-countryman and beet friend, who only desires
have the medicated that my only desires has
been, and still is, that intervention may have the beneficial effect which the three Powers proposed to themselves
when they signed the treaty of London, October 31, 1834.
Your fellow-countryman and beet friend, who only desires
your happiness with all the veins of his heart, assures you
of

ORIZARA, Jan. 12, 1863. The Department of the East. TOUR OF INSPECTION BY MAJOR GENERAL WOOL

Major General Wool is preparing to make a tour of in-spection of fortifications, arisenals and military depots in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hamp shire and Maine. His tour will commence next week and he will visit the cities of New Haven, Newport, Fall

and he will visit the cities of New Haven, Newport, Fall River, Providence, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Portamouth and Fortland, at each of which cities he will undoubtedly meet with that hearty reception he distinguished military services so well nevit.

It is understood that the fortlications on the Atlantic coast will receive special attention from the distinguished soldier, and the degree of activity which he has of late included into operations open the fortifications of New York harbor will soon be observable in other portions of the Department of the East.

The General issues this city in the eight o'clock train on Monday morning, and will endoubtedly receive the heartfelt greetings on the roots accorded him some years since upon a similar trip. He will be accompanied by a pertion of his staff.

Murder in Brooklyn. A RLIND WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

Thomas McLaughlin, residing in a tenement house in Park avenue, near Canton street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Coroner Norris, upon the charge of causing the death of his wife, a helpless blind woman some fifty years of sge. Three families occupy the same house, that of the accused had apartments on the third floor. It appears that about five o'clock on Taursday evening some of the occupants heard a noise, as if persons were quarreling; but, as it was no unusual electromatance, were quarrising: both, as it was no unusual a resumatance, they paid no particular attention to it. About eleven o'clock yesterday Frank MoLaughitu, the son of the eccused, aged about ten years, called upon the Coroner and unormed him that the stove had failen upon his mother and killed her. The Coroner immediately proceeded to the house, and on estering the front room saw the body of the deceased lying on the floor and three pools of fresh blood near by. Some fourteen cuts were found upon the head, the right side of the skull crushed, and the left har form off. A chair was broken in two places, as if it had been used in striking some object. The stove was in its usual position and showed no evidence of having been upsed. In the back room a mate was lying on a bed, stupeled with liquor, who proved to be the husband (McLaughins). His face was anneared with blood, has shirt become an adirated, and his boots were clotted with gree and hair. Everything went to show his connection with the bloody work. Mary Ann McLaughin, the decoupter, on being questioned by the Coroner, stated that she was not present when her mother died; but some of the occupants state that she was in the room at the time, as they heard her call for a man maned McAshe, living on the lower foor. McCabe and the daughter have been taken into custody as accuracy. From all appearances the heshold was act present when he came home the evening previous, and heat his will to death.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

THE RISING OF THE MISSISSIPPL

The Town of De Soto Nearly Submerged.

The Union Forces in Front of Vicksburg.

THE MORTAR BOATS READY FOR ACTION.

A COAL BOAT RUNS THE BLOCKADE,

Cincado, Feb. 20, 1 803.

A special despatch from Cairo says that the sackness

is overflowing its banks on the Louisiana side. The town of De Soto, opposite Vicksburg, is nearly sublegreed, and

The town of Bolivar Landing, fifty miles above Mem phis, has been destroyed by the gunboat Conestoga. In re-taliation for the guerillas firing into the steamer Jenny

The Ram Queen of the West Gone on an Expedition Up the Red River.

West has gone on an expedition up the Red river for the purpose of destroying rebel vessels. If she succeeds one

and three hundred of the First Louisiana cavatry on the rout of the latter. Their loss is unknown. Twenty five

A DISTINGUISHED SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.

Hetel about half-part four o'clock yesterday afternoom by officer Denniston, on suspicion of being a dy. The prisoner, & appears, attracted the attention of the officer by his loud abuse of the administration and profuse praise of Jeff. Davis and the Southern confederacy. He epenly beasted of his baving once held a commis-sion in the robel army, and spoke of Stanewall Jackson

ment of rebel soldiery at the seven da " battles before threw up his commission. Upon being asked if he had

in the negative. York was, when he stated that he came North for the benefit of his health, and arrived in this city yesterday morning in the steamer Eagle from Havana. The prisoner further stated that he was stopping at the New York Ho-tel, and that the police might search his baggage if they

General Wool deemed it advisable to have the baggage to criminate the accused. General Wool then proposed to release Hicks if he would take the oath of allegiouse; but the latter declined the offer in the most positive manner, and said he would suffer imprisonment rather than take

and said he would suffer imprisonment rather than take such an oath.

General Wool then ordered the prisoner to be taken before Provost Marshal Draper for examination. Here Ricks was charged with being a spy, who had one more north for the purpose of learning what he could relative to public opinion concerning the war, all of which he stoutly denied.

After considerable questioning General Draper decided to imprison the accused until he would give a satisfactory account of himself or take the oath of alignance. Mr. Hicks thought the judgment of the court was rather larsh, and asked as a particular lavor that he he allowed to go on his parcele until eleven o'clock this morning. To this General Draper consented, and the prisoner wont on his way rejoining.

harab, and asked as a particular favor that he be allowed to go on his parole until eleven o'clock this morning. To this General Draper consented, and the prisoner wont on his way rejoicing.

Colonel Charles Carroll Hicks is well known in New York, and, in fact, throughout the entire North. During the last war in linky he acted as aid, do camp to Garibaidi, and in company with General Bob Wheat (another distinguished robe), now deceased), went all through the campaign without a scratch. On his return to the United States he gave a number of lectures on linky, and the public of New York will resollect his appearance at the Cooper Institute when speaking upon that subject.

When the slave States esceeded, and the news of the attack upon Fort Similer reached this city. Hicks, who was always a free-cater, immediately statice for Charleston, and odered his services to the robeth. He procured a position of colonel, and at the battle of Bull run distinguished himself by his bravery and determination "the hill off the damined Yankees," as he expressed it, Subjectionally in the damined Yankees," as he expressed it, Subjectionally in the damined Yankees, "as he expressed it, Subjectionally in the damined yankees," as he expressed it. Subjectionally in the damined yankees, "as he expressed it, Subjectionally in the damined yank for a long time, acted in the capacity of Provost Marshall.

We seek bear of him as a blockade runner, and in one of the Southern mewanapers he is spiken of as a person who has done the confederacy some service by the skill full manner in which he landed a valuable cargo at Charleston. The Richenbood Departs of the 17th hustant advises us of his very latest movements, and under its liteal hind makes mention of him as follows.

A Founza Curieux Tunner Tautron.—A Sqw monthe since the spiken dawn makes mention of the seek him to the seek he appeared to the first hind. His way in the William of the price, and the seek damned as high while the result of the first hinds of the price of the results of the

Mr. Vallandigham and the Loyal Balti-

The lecture announced for this evening at the Maryland institute by Mr. Vallandigham did not come off, unmutakable evidence that the loyal sentiments of Reit more would not tolerate his presence having induced the

The Maine State Loan.

The Maine State Ivan on twenty yours for \$525,000 was taken at an average rate of premium of 14% per cont. Over \$4,000,000 were officed

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20, 1863